

## Caldwell of Springfield.

NEW JERSEY. (1870).  
Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height  
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right  
Stood the giant Jersey farmers. And here ran a wall—  
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball.  
Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow  
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.  
Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment; you've heard  
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the word  
Down at Springfield? What, no? Come—that's had, why he had  
All the Jerseys afloat! And they gave him the name  
Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their gorge,  
For he loved the Lord God—and he hated King George!  
He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day  
Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on their way  
At the "Farm," where his wife, with a child in her arms,  
Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew  
But God—and that one of the hiring crew  
Who fired the shot! Enough!—there she lay, And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!  
Did he preach—did he pray? Think of him, as you stand  
By the old church to-day—think of him and that band  
Of militant phylarchs! See the smoke and the heat  
Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat!  
Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view  
And what could you—what should you, what would you do?  
Why, just what he did! They were left in the lurch  
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,  
Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road  
With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load  
At their feet! Then, above all the shouting and noise,  
Hear his voice—"Put Watts into 'em—Boys, give 'em Watts!"  
And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow  
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.  
You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a ball—  
But not always a hero like this—and that's all.  
DEAR HART.

## THE YEAR 1874.

Notable Events and Incidents of the Year.  
JANUARY.  
1. The Spanish Cortes forcibly dissolved by General Pavia; Serrano made President.  
2. First services of the Reformed Episcopal Church held in New York.  
3. Meeting of Congress.  
4. The New York State Legislature organized.  
5. Caleb Cushing nominated for Chief Justice.  
13. Communist riot in Tompkins Square—Surrender of the Cartagena Insurgents.  
15. Charles Astor Bristed died.  
17. Death of the Siamese Twins.  
19. The new Texas government takes possession of the State offices.—Nomination of Morrison R. Waite for Chief Justice.  
20. The appointment of Mayors given to the French government.  
22. Death of Madame Empress-Eugenie.  
23. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.  
24. English Parliament dissolved.  
26. Announcement by cable of the death of Dr. Livingstone.  
29. The Ashantee city of Comaassie surrendered.  
FEBRUARY.  
3. Imprisonment of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, Prussia.—Death of King Ianallio, of the Sandwich Islands.  
6. Baron Mayer de Rothschild died in London.  
11. The Massachusetts Senate rescinded the resolution censuring Senator Sumner.  
13. Burning of Taylor's Panthecon in London; loss, \$15,000,000; two firemen killed.  
16. A strange horse disease broke out in New York.  
19. Great fire in Panama.  
24. Severe snow storm in New York.  
27. Ex-President Cospedes shot in Cuba.  
28. The Tichborne claimant sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude.  
MARCH.  
8. Death of ex-President Fillmore.—Rev. John Stevens, American missionary, murdered by a mob at Ahualulco, Mexico.  
11. Death of Charles Sumner.  
16. The Prince Imperial of France attains his majority.  
22. Death of Judge Dent.  
26. Riot at Bergen tunnel.  
27. Fighting at Bilbao, Spain.  
28. University race on the Thames won by Cambridge.  
29. State troops sent to Susquehanna, Pa., against strikers.  
APRIL.  
4. Steamer Europe foundered at sea; no lives lost.  
6. Navigation on the lakes open.  
11. Henri Rochefort left Melbourne.  
14. Steamer America abandoned at sea; picked up afterward; no lives lost.  
15. Disasterous tornado at Nashville.—The body of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Southampton.  
18. Funeral of Dr. Livingstone.  
21. Disasterous fire in Yokohama.  
22. President's veto of the currency bill.  
23. Volcanic shock at Stone mountain, N. C.  
27. Over 20,000,000 acres of cotton

and sugar land on the Mississippi inundated.  
29. Senate declined to pass the currency bill over the President's veto.  
MAY.  
1. Famine in Asia Minor.  
2. President Serrano entered Bilbao.  
4. Trial of Rev. Dr. Swing for heresy.  
5. Erie canal opened.  
11. Port of Montreal opened.  
12. The czar of Russia arrived in England.—Geneva Award bill passed the United States Senate.  
15. The President recognized Baxter as legal Governor of Arkansas.  
16. Bursting of a reservoir at Williamsburg, Mass.; flooding of Williamsburg, Haydensville and Leeds; great loss of life.  
21. Marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartoris.  
23. United States Senate passed the Civil Rights bill.  
27. Colonel Ellsworth's monument dedicated.  
30. Henry Rochefort arrived in New York.  
JUNE.  
7. Terrible storm in Onondaga and Onondaga counties, N. Y.—Tornado in Illinois.  
13. Conference Currency bill defeated in the United States House.  
19. Sinking of the Turkish ship Kara in the sea of Marmora; 320 lives lost.  
20. The Currency bill passed the United States House.  
22. United States Currency bill signed.  
23. At Syracuse, 14 persons killed and 100 injured, by the giving way of the floor of the Central Baptist church.  
30. Henry Grinnell died, aged 75 years.  
JULY.  
1. Charlie Ross is stolen from his home in Philadelphia.  
4. Terrible hailstorm in New Jersey.  
10. Abolition of passports for Americans in France.  
12. Flood caused by reservoir breaking at Middlefield, Mass.  
13. Attempt by Kullman on Bismarck's life.  
14. Great fire at Chicago; damage between \$40,000,000 and \$60,000,000.  
18. Saratoga regatta; Columbia wins, 16:42.  
19. All Spain placed under martial law.  
23. Mr. Disraeli, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, declares in favor of an active participation of England in European affairs.  
25. The new United States Five Per Cent. Loan bids partly accepted.  
26. The German fleet ordered to cruise off the Spanish coast.  
27. Extraordinary rainstorm and freshet at Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pa.—Opening of the Brussels International Congress.—The United States Five Per Cent. Loan, entirely taken by Rothschilds, Belmont, and Seligman.  
28. The American yacht Enchantress arrived first, in the French Club race from Havre to Southampton, but the Corinna wins by time allowance.  
AUGUST.  
1. Death of Charles Beke, the African traveler.  
3. Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons.  
5. International base ball and cricket match in England, between Americans and Englishmen.  
7. Election in North Carolina; Democratic success.—Prorogation of the British Parliament.  
8. The military called out to suppress riots in Portsmouth, England.  
9. Disasterous flood in the Scinde, India.  
10. Bazine escaped from prison.  
11. Negro riot at Austin, Miss.  
13. Recognition of Spain by European Powers.  
15. Rochester races; Goldsmith Maid wins, 2:14; the fastest time on record.  
16. Meeting of 50,000 British miners on the Durham-Race Course.  
20. Great typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan.  
21. Expedition of General Custer to the Black Hills.  
22. Shock end of the United States direct cable laid on the Irish coast.  
29. End of the Brussels International Congress.  
30. Murder of six Republican officials at Conabatta, La.  
31. Eruption of Mount Etna.  
SEPTEMBER.  
1. Republican victory in Vermont elections.  
3. Riel elected representative for Manitoba.  
4. Fred. Dockray leaves Havana for a Spanish prison.  
5. German war ships fired upon by Carlists.  
All cable wires broken between Newfoundland and the United States.  
11. Frightful collision on an English railroad, near Norwich; twenty people killed.  
14. Election in Maine; Dingley, Republican, elected by 11,900 majority.  
Bloody riot at New Orleans; six citizens killed, and twenty of the metropolitan police.  
15. The President issues a proclamation to the Louisiana rioters.  
17. McNery's government surrenders to the United States troops at New Orleans.  
18. A second famine reported in Asia Minor.  
21. Protest of Denmark against the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig by the Prussians.  
22. Typhoon at Hong Kong; eight steamers lost, and 1,000 lives.  
25. The Prince of Wales accepts the Free Masons' Grand Mastership.  
26. Race-match between Irishmen and Americans at Creedmore.  
27. Another disasterous eruption of Mount Etna.  
OCTOBER.  
1. The headquarters of the United States Army transferred to St. Louis.—Marriage of General Sherman's daughter.—Fire at Saratoga; the Grand Hotel burnt.—Revolution in the Argentine Republic.  
2. Explosion of a gunpowder barge in Regent's canal, London.  
3. Arrest of Count Von Arnim.  
6. Overflow of the Nile; considerable damage to crops.

9. The Archbishop of Cologne set at liberty, after six months' imprisonment.  
11. Battles near Buenos Ayres between the Insurgents and government troops.  
12. Newmarket races in England; Adventure the winner.—Threatening note of Serrano to the French government.  
13. Elections; Democratic success in Ohio, Indiana, etc.; Republican success in Iowa.  
15. The President visits Chicago and the West.  
17. Fiji Islands annexed by England.  
20. Marriage at Chicago of Colonel Frederick D. Grant to Miss Honore.  
21. Terrible storm on the Northern coast of England; houses blown down; 17 sailors drowned off Glasgow; many other people killed.  
22. Explosion at Detroit of the propeller Brooklyn; 16 deaths.—False report of the capture of Nana Sahib.  
24. Difficulties between Turkey and the three Northern Powers, relative to Roumanian treaties.  
27. Count Von Arnim released on bail.  
20. Opening of the German Reichstag. Trial of Kullman, the assassin of Bismarck.—Death of John P. Laird, M. P., the great shipbuilder.  
30. Kullman sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.  
NOVEMBER.  
3. November election in New York and other States; large Democratic gains.  
4. Bombardment of Irun by the Carlists.  
6. Laying of the direct United States cable.  
8. Election in Italy; the Ministerial majority decreased.  
10. News of a revolution in Venezuela.  
11. Iron railroad, after a great battle between Carlists and Republicans.  
15. Railroad accident near Bologna, Italy; 35 persons killed and wounded.  
19. Burning at sea of the English ship Comstock, bound from London to New Zealand; nearly five hundred lives lost; three survivors.  
20. Mr. Boker, United States Minister at Constantinople, protests against an outrage done by soldiers upon American missionaries in Syria.—Terrible explosion in a colliery at Warren Vale, Yorkshire; twenty-four miners killed.  
21. Bismarck violently assaulted in the Reichstag on account of his religious and foreign policy.  
22. The thickest fog of the year in England; many casualties.  
23. Tremendous hurricane in Alabama, Maryland, etc.; twelve persons killed at Tusculum, Ala.—Strike of the New York longshoremen.  
25. Eleven persons buried by an avalanche on the Great St. Bernard mountain.  
27. Religious riots in Para, Brazil.  
29. King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, arrives at San Francisco.—Foundering off Uahani, France, of the cable steamship La Plata; 60 persons drowned.  
DECEMBER.  
2. Fred. Dockray pardoned by the Spanish government.  
3. Meeting of the Quebec Legislature.  
4. An amnesty voted to Garibaldi by the Italian Parliament.  
6. The Lowell Boiler Works nearly destroyed by fire.  
7. Meeting of Congress.—Presidential Message.—Strike of puddlers at Pittsburgh.—Attack against Vicksburg by negroes, 70 of whom are killed.—Drawn battle in Venezuela between the Insurgents and the Government forces; 700 to 800 men killed.  
8. Express car robbed of \$30,000 on the Kansas Pacific railroad, by robbers who stop the train.  
10. Tranquility re-established at Vicksburg.  
12. King Kalakaua arrives at Washington.—End of the Argentine insurrection.  
15. Two burglars shot at Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, New York, supposed to be the abductors of the missing boy Charlie Ross.  
17. The Pacific Mail steamer Japan burned near Hong Kong.—Adjournment of the Mexican Congress.  
19. Count Von Arnim sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—A flood, occasioned by the breaking of the Mill River dam, at Haydensville, Mass.  
21. Explosion of a powder magazine at Santari, Turkey; 200 persons killed.  
22. The U. S. Senate passed the Speece Payment bill.—First three decisions by the Alabama Claims' Commission at Washington.  
23. King Kalakaua in New York.  
25. Ex-Governor Warmoth kills, at New Orleans, Mr. Byrley, one of the promoters of the Bulletin.  
27. General Cancha orders lenient treatment of all insurgents, but the execution of incendiaries and filibusters.  
28. Collision in the East river between the ferry boat Alaska and the cattle boat Colden.—Death of Gerrit Smith.

## His Distaste.

Sheridan had a great distaste for anything like metaphysical discussions, whereas his son Tom had taken a liking for them. One day Tom tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of necessity. "Pray, my good father," said he, "did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who saw what was coming and by no means relished such subjects, even from Tom, said, "Yes, certainly." "Indeed!" "Yes, indeed." "What! total indifference—total care, thorough indifference!" "Yes—total, entire, thorough indifference!" "My dear father, tell me what it is you can do with mind—total, entire, thorough indifference!" "Why, listen to you, Tom," said Sheridan. Tom did not soon again trouble his father with any of his metaphysics.  
LEXINGTON.—A Canadian official report on lunacy says about fifty per cent. of the idiots of large towns in Canada are the children of drunkards, while a long catalogue of other diseases is given as especially common with the same unfortunate class. The marriage of first cousins is strongly denounced as productive of idiocy and insanity. The taint from the mother is far more frequent and dangerous than from the father.

## A Colony of Communists.

In 1842 a society of German Communists settled near Buffalo, N. Y., and after remaining there awhile removed to a point seventy-four miles west of Davenport, Iowa. They call themselves the "Congregations of True Inspiration," and from the name of their principal village they are known as the Amana Community. The society has 1,450 members, all Germans. They own 25,000 acres of land, divided into seven small towns. A correspondent who has visited the colony tells some incidents of the manner of living, etc., that are interesting.  
Their head is a woman, who is supposed to speak by direct inspiration of God. The villages are about a mile and a half apart, each having a store at which the neighboring farmers trade, and a tavern for the public.  
The houses are well built, of brick, stone, or wood, but very plain, and not painted. The school houses are large, cook houses and prayer houses are larger than the dwellings. In the principal village there are fifteen cooking and eating houses for 450 inhabitants. The men, women and children eat separately. "Why do you separate men from women at table?" asked the correspondent. "To prevent silly conversation and trifling conduct," was the answer.  
Each branch of business has its foreman. The children go to school from the age of six till they are thirteen. Their studies are alternated with knitting. Boys as well as girls are required to knit. The women work hard, and dress soberly. All ornaments are forbidden. To wear the hair loose is prohibited. Great care is used to keep the sexes apart. On Sunday afternoon the boys are permitted to walk in the fields, and so are the girls, but they must go in different directions. No young man is allowed to marry until he is twenty-four; and matrimony is not regarded as meritorious.  
Each adult male is allowed from \$40 to \$100 a year for clothing, each woman from \$25 to \$30, and each child from \$5 to \$10. They have no library, and most of their reading is in the Bible, and in their own books. They take no interest in politics, and do not vote.  
They employ about two hundred hired hands, all Germans. They are excellent farmers, and keep the cattle. The members do not work hard. They say that three hired men will do as much as five or six of the members. They make woolen cloth enough for their own wants, and supply the country about them. They own about 3,000 sheep, 1,500 head of cattle, 200 horses, and 2,500 hogs. They have no debt, and have considerable money at interest. In sickness they practice homoeopathy.  
Crime in High Places.

## Crime in High Places.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "In all these dull seasons, when a large number of men are out of work, desperate men come to the front. The present style is robbing in the cars. These desperadoes select the most fashionable parts of the city. The Second and Third avenues have ceased to be the dangerous avenues on which to ride. The real aristocratic car is the Fourth avenue, running up through Madison, and on to the neighborhood of the park. Here nightly scenes of violence and robbery occur. The residents on the line of the road have had a public meeting, and threaten, if the city does not protect them, they will protect themselves. The plan of operation is this. Everything is safe till the car sweeps by the Grand Central depot. Above this the localities are very elegant, but the population is scarce. The time selected is night, when the theaters break up, and ladies are loaded with jewels. Four burly fellows, two back and two front, throw off the conductor and any gentleman who may be on the platform, run into the cars, seize a lady round the neck, strip her of watch, jewels and money, each desperado selecting a victim. The work is done in a flash, the parties disappear, and the police are no wiser for their movements. This is an exact description of what took place on a Madison avenue car one night recently. Wealthy, but timid gentlemen are afraid to go out at night, and instead of meeting their friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as usual, those who want to see them have to call for them. Murray Hill is not as safe at night as Five Points.

## Hereditary Crime.

Some of the most remarkable statistics regarding hereditary disposition to crime that has ever been collected were lately produced by Dr. Harris at a recent meeting of the New York State Charities Aid Association. It appears that the attention of Dr. Harris was attracted to a county on the upper Hudson, in New York, in which the proportion of crime and poverty to the entire population was extraordinarily great, there being about one criminal or pauper to every ten inhabitants. The recurrence of certain names among the list of unfortunate cases excited his interest, and led him to genealogical investigations, which have resulted in the following astonishing statement of facts:  
Seventy years ago a child, having no other name than Margaret, was a vagrant about that locality. There was no almshouse, and it seems that the girl lived as a waif, occasionally helped by the charitable, but never educated and never given a home. She gave birth to children, who became paupers like herself; they increased and multiplied until, up to the present time, nine hundred descendants of the friendless woman can be traced. Of this immense progeny, extending through six generations, two hundred of the more vigorous are recorded as criminals, and a large number as idiots, lunatics, prostitutes, and drunkards. In one single generation there were twenty children, three of which died young, and the balance survived to maturity; but nine were sent to State prisons for aggregate terms of fifty years, and the rest were constant inmates of penitentiaries, jails, and almshouses.  
The Typographical Union of Harrisburg, Pa., has resolved to reduce the price of composition from 40 to 35 cents per 1000 ems. This proposition originated in the Union, there having been no demand on the part of the employers.

## A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

What Victor Hugo said at the Grave of Madame Henricie, in Paris.  
The woman to whom we come to pay the supreme tribute has honored her sex; she had all the charms for love, and all the strength for suffering. She leaves behind her the companion of her life, Paul Meurice, a spirit luminous and proud, one of the noblest men of our time. Let us bow before this sacred tomb.  
I witnessed their marriage. So pass the years. I saw them both young, she so beautiful, he so radiant; unite their future before the human law and before the law divine, and give their hands to each other in hope and morning. I saw that entrance of two souls into love, which is the true entrance into life. To-day is it the exit that we see? No; for the heart that remains continues to love, and the soul that has been continues to live! Death is another entrance, not into mere love, for the love below was complete, but into more life.  
From that radiant hour of the beginning, to the stern hour, where we are now, these two beautiful souls sustained each other. Life, whatever it may be, is good, traveled thus. She, admirable woman, painter, musician, artist, had received every gift, and was made for every pride; but she was above all proud of the reflection of his fame upon herself; she took part in his success; she felt herself honored by the applause which hailed him; she participated, smiling, in those splendid ovations at the theater where the name of Meurice was shouted amidst acclamations and enthusiasm; she had the sweet pride to see unfold for the future, and triumph before the multitude, that series of works, strong and exquisite, which shall have in the literature of our age a place of light and glory.  
Then came the time of trial: she accepted them with stoicism. In our day the writer should be at need a combatant; woe to the talent behind which is not seen a conscience! A poetry should be a virtue. Paul Meurice is one of those clear souls in whose depths is seen duty. He wanted liberty, progress, truth and justice, and he bore the consequences. His wife, one day, he went to prison. His wife comprehended this as glory, and from that day she, who till then had been only good, became great.  
And later, when disasters came, when trial took the proportions of public calamity, she was ready for every abnegation and every devotion.  
The history of this age has some never-to-be-forgotten days.  
At times, in humanity, a certain sublimity of the woman appears; in the hours when history becomes terrible, one would say that her soul seizes the occasion, and seeks to give an example to the soul of man. Antiquity had the Roman women; the modern ages will have the French woman. The siege of Paris has shown all that woman can be: dignity, firmness, acceptance of privations and miseries, gaiety in anguish. The bottom of the soul of the French woman is an heroic mixture of family and country.  
The generous woman in this tomb had all these grandeur. I have been her guest in those tragic days; I have seen her. While her husband did his double and rude task of writer and soldier, she also rose before the dawn. She was, while it was yet night, in the rain, in the frost, her feet in the snow, to wait long hours, like the other noble women of the people, at the doors of the butchers and bakers, and she brought us back food and joy.  
For the trust of all joys is duty performed. There is an ideal of woman in French; there is another in Juvenal; these two ideals the women of Paris have realized. They have had the courage which is more than bravery, and the patience which is more than courage. They have shown, before peril, intrepidity and sweetness. They gave to the despairing combatants the encouragement of the smile. Nothing could conquer them. Like their husbands, like their children, they wanted to struggle to the last hours; and in the face of a savage enemy, under the grapeshot and the shells, under the furious blast of a five months' winter, they refused, even to the Seine loaded with blocks of ice, even to famine, even to death, the surrender of their town! Ah! let us reverence this Paris which has produced such women and such men. Let us go down upon our knees before this holy city! Paris, by its tremendous resistance, saved France, which the dishonor of Paris would have slain, and Europe, which the death of France would have dishonored.  
Let the beautiful soul, flown away, but present, who at this moment hovers here, be proud; all generations surround her coffin. From the height of the unknown serenity she can see around her all these hearts full of her, these friends who glorify her, this husband who mourns her. Her memory, at once sorrowful and enchanting, shall not be effaced. It will lighten our twilight. A memory is a ray.  
Let the Eternal Soul in that high dwelling-place receive this immortal soul. Life is a problem; death is the solution. I repeat it, and it is thus I wish to end this farewell, full of hope: the tomb is neither dark nor low. There is the great light. To that light let it be permitted the man who now speaks, to turn. He who, it may be said, no more exists here below—whose ambitions are all now in death—has the right to live in the depths of the infinite—in the sinister and sublime dazzle of the sepulcher, the immense star, God!

## Dangers of Benzine Scouring.

M. Dumas, at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, stated that, in examining the process of scouring fabrics as usually practiced by cleaners of old clothes (washing in benzine), he had discovered a novel and dangerous cause of fire. Workmen engaged in this industry had frequently complained of the scrubbing; and in order to test the question, M. Dumas caused a piece of cashmere to be dipped in for a length of 18 feet. Every time the stuff partially emerged now in the bath, a sharp pricking sensation upon those members and on the face was felt; and finally sparks were emitted from the fabric, sufficient, if the scouring had been briskly continued, to have ignited the inflammable fluid.  
A philosopher has discovered that "folks who have no mind to be of use have always the luck to be out of the way when anything is to be done."

## "MOSTLY YOUNG MEN."

A Sad Story of a Holiday at the Capital.  
It was a Washington dispatch, and it told very briefly how Christmas was observed at the national capital. A mere passing note; statement of a simple fact; hardly worth more than a flying mention. It only said: "The police report the arrest of an unusually large number of intoxicated persons, mostly young men." That was all. A larger number than usual deliberately extinguished their sense of responsibility to society and to themselves, and having so dethroned their reason, went reeling through the streets, in which condition they were arrested by the police, and safely held until kind nature had restored the faculties they had thrown away, and they had caused to be dangerous to society or themselves. And they were "mostly young men." Not much of an item that. To a great many readers who skimmed over it, it suggested nothing, the New York Tribune says. It had no special significance to them. There was nothing in it touching the financial question; no intimation of the policy of the administration toward Louisiana; nothing to throw any light upon the Pacific Mail business; nothing but a bald statement of a quite unimportant fact, to wit, that a great many people were intoxicated, and that most of them were young men. Perhaps some old fellow who knew Washington smiled a grin, hard smile, and said: "The boys have been having a good time Christmas." And perhaps some other sedate person who was never young, or, if he was, it was so long ago he has forgotten it, read the two or three lines and said it was "outrageous" for young men to act so. But the mass of mankind slipped by it, as they button up their coats and hasten on when they meet in the streets any one who staggers.  
Not everybody, though. In a great many homes and to a great many hearts it meant a great deal more than the classification of a holiday's police report. It came to them like news of shipwreck to one with friends at sea. There was a reading between the lines that made fathers anxious and mothers distressed. "Mostly young men!" And here was the boy just ripening into manhood upon whom his parents looked with pride, and for whose future they were so deeply anxious; could the father help the involuntary reaching out to catch him from falling, as he read in these three words the story of so many young men down and disgraced! Could the mother fail to reflect that her boy was very much like other boys, and that other boys—the young men in the Washington station house—had mothers, perhaps just as tenderly solicitous for their sons' welfare as she for hers? "Mostly young men!" Ah, how many a mother, when she read it, clasped closer to her bosom the curly head and dimpled cheeks of her own darling, as if she would keep him back from manhood, and from all the storm and stress which carry down so many. And then the mothers, whose daughters, with their curls and dimples, and all the sweet and winning ways of childhood, have moved on out of the radiance of the morning into the heat and dust of the noonday, whose boys look level now into mother's eyes, and perhaps into some one's not a mother's—eyes—how these sweet, thoughtful women must have shuddered at the bare dreadful possibility that some time their boys might go reeling to the station house.  
"Mostly young men!" It is a suggestive, a painfully suggestive statement. It's the coming of a new crop, and a crop of reckless, dissolute men. Young men to-day; and perhaps with enough of conscience left to suffer remorse, enough of self-respect to suffer shame, but every day growing harder as habit grows and the senses deaden. There is no need to write a homily on temperance, or preach a sermon. The homily writes itself, and the sermon preaches itself. There's no such sickening sight in all the world as the drunken young man or boy; nothing so painful to the sensibilities of man or woman; nothing so moving, whose daughters, with their curls and dimples, and all the sweet and winning ways of childhood, have moved on out of the radiance of the morning into the heat and dust of the noonday, whose boys look level now into mother's eyes, and perhaps into some one's not a mother's—eyes—how these sweet, thoughtful women must have shuddered at the bare dreadful possibility that some time their boys might go reeling to the station house.

## Spontaneous Combustion in Hay.

The question of spontaneous combustion is undoubtedly to be credited with many of the burnings of barns, stacks, etc. Many fires in cities are clearly traceable to this cause, for many substances liable to decay, especially vegetable fiber in a state of compression, and in connection with moisture, will heat, and sometimes break out into flame. In our dry climate where hay may be thoroughly cured before stacking, or moving, this combustion is rare, but in England it is not uncommon.  
Abbe Moigno, in *Les Mondes*, gives the following as the theory of the phenomenon: Hay, when piled damp and in too large masses, ferments and turns dark. In decomposing, sufficient heat is developed to be insupportable when the land is thrust into the mass, and vapors begin to be emitted. When the vapor is almost entirely evaporated, the decomposition continues, and the hay becomes carbonized, little by little; and then the charred portion, like peat, contains mixed with charcoal, sulphurous pyrites and lignite, etc., becomes a kind of pyrophorus, by virtue of its great porosity and of the large quantity of matter exposed to high oxidation. Under the influence of air in large amount, this charcoal becomes concentrated on the surface to such a degree that the mass reaches a temperature which results in its bursting into flames.  
A philosopher has discovered that "folks who have no mind to be of use have always the luck to be out of the way when anything is to be done."

## How to Buy Clothes in Naples.

I selected what seemed to me the most objectionable of the lot, and approached the delicate subject, the price thereof. Beppo beamed upon me; I don't know what his name was, but I might easily have been Beppo. Beppo said, "Only seventy-five francs for that complete and lovely outfit." It struck me that the price was reasonable, and was about to settle the bill, when my friend plucked me by the coat-sleeve, with an expression of horror, and exclaimed, "You must never pay the price asked you; make him an offer!" I wondered if he would feel insulted were I to suggest sixty-five francs as a fair bargain. Again my friend saved me from a disgraceful sacrifice.  
"Offer the fellow thirty," said he. I offered thirty francs, and expected to be stabbed on the spot. But no; Beppo thought it a cruel thing for so excellent a gentleman as myself to thus rob him of "the finest suit of clothes in Naples" at that figure. He would take fifty francs and nothing less; at which announcement he did the clothes up in a parcel. "Make it thirty-two francs and stick there." This was the last utterance of the monitor at my elbow, and when I obeyed orders with the calm deliberation of one who proposes to fight it out on that line, poor Beppo burst into tears and pleaded his cause. It was too much for a man with a large family and no means at all, he might, owing to the fact that he had secretly admired me ever since my arrival in Naples, make it forty francs; but friendship, selfish and unending friendship, alone prompted the generous act.  
With that announcement my friend took me by the shoulder and walked me out of the establishment. We didn't go far; we tarried about the threshold for a moment, and I was once more seized and walked back again, while Beppo embraced me tenderly, and cried with much emotion, "Take them for thirty-five francs—take them; I am a ruined man, but I would not have you go out into the world naked and forlorn for the sake of a few sous!" Feeling, by this time, that I was quite a brute, I resolved to brass it out, and, therefore, put down my thirty-two francs, which Beppo received without a murmur.  
A tragedy in five acts could not have so worked up my feelings as did the picture of Beppo weeping in the midst of a numerous and starving family, and this picture haunted me as I left the shop. A moment later Beppo was at my spot, begging that I would give him a glass of wine—only six sous. It was a conscience money, and was freely given; but as I turned the corner close at hand, Beppo was still watching me, and I saw then there was a twinkle in his eye, that seemed to say, "After all this shopping, I have the best of you; my boy." Of course, the cloth is pasted together, and the buttons are put on with starch; but time is fleeting, and perhaps I shall rise into cooler latitudes in season to save myself.

## A Pathological liar.

The disease known among alienist physicians as *aplasia*, and the symptom of which is the patient's inability to express his meaning by a proper use of words, so that should he wish gruel he will call for snuff or his boots, has recently caused some curious developments in the case of the Corotter, about whose moral and social accountability there has been much discussion. She is, says a Paris correspondent writing to an American journal, utterly unable to tell the truth on any subject—at least she has not for years been known to tell it—and in her defense on the charge of perjury her advocate, M. Henri Bernoulli, has pleaded her cause on grounds very similar to those so often urged in America in behalf of criminals—temporary insanity, moral insanity, and the like—first used, I believe, by the late Mr. Seward in his defense of the negro assassin. In a trial that grew out of a case of inheritance, Madame Corotter was so wildly that at its close she was immediately held for perjury, and her counsel proved by physicians that she was in a state of disorder as *aplasia*, and that those afflicted with it are not always and in every instance subject to its influence. They can at times call things by their right names; the disease is an obscure one, nor is it possible to detect its presence by other external signs than this misnaming of facts and objects. This being proved, M. Bernoulli next called numbers of witnesses who had known the prisoner for years, and whose testimony was to the effect that it always seemed impossible for her to tell the truth. In questioning the prisoner during the *proce verbal* she had been detected in numerous misstatements; she called one physician a cow; said that a shop-boy examined her, and addressed M. Bernoulli under the title of "har-brush." M. Bernoulli is one of the most eloquent and subtle of Parisian advocates, and, on the grounds above, actually succeeded in having his client of the case acquitted, in which she was charged.  
To many her case will seem too simply that of an enormous liar, but as her swearing was gratuitous, and she was in no way benefited, or could have been benefited by it, her position was peculiar. But how many gratuitous liars are there in the world, and if *aplasia* can be used as a plea for them what is to become of morals and of criminal justice?

## The Spanish Republic.

The Spanish republic has lasted a little less than two years. On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1873, King Amadeus announced to his Ministers his intention to abdicate. They endeavored to dissuade him, but without effect, and at nine in the evening of the following Tuesday the Cortes, specially assembled to deliberate on the emergency, adopted a republican form of government, on motion of Senator Piy Margall, by a vote of 259 to 32. The Carlists were already active in the North, and the abdication of Amadeus greatly raised their hopes of success. The king, in his message to the Cortes, had stated that his reign had been kept in perpetual disquiet by the Spaniards themselves, and that he resigned in despair of being able to bring peace to the distracted country. Since that day the troubles and disorders which drove out Amadeus have rather increased than diminished.